

# The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at  
THE MURPHY BUILDING  
Penna. ave., between 13th and 14th sts.

FRED A. MUNSEY, Proprietor.  
F. A. WALKER, Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL  
Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. \$1.00, 3 mos. \$2.50, 6 mos. \$4.50, 1 yr. \$8.00.  
Daily only, 1 mo. \$1.00, 3 mos. \$2.50, 6 mos. \$4.50, 1 yr. \$8.00.  
Sunday only, 1 mo. \$1.00, 3 mos. \$2.50, 6 mos. \$4.50, 1 yr. \$8.00.

## FEBRUARY CIRCULATION

DAILY. Total gross, Feb., 1912, 1,197,397. Total gross, Feb., 1911, 1,176,771.  
Average gross, Feb., 1912, 41,852. Average gross, Feb., 1911, 41,182.  
Total net, Feb., 1912, 1,029,940. Total net, Feb., 1911, 1,013,119.  
Average net, Feb., 1912, 41,182. Average net, Feb., 1911, 40,380.

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the actual circulation of this newspaper as detailed, and that the figures represent all returns eliminated, the number of copies of this newspaper which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers.

FRED A. MUNSEY, Proprietor.  
F. A. WALKER, Managing Editor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of March, A. D. 1912, at Washington, D. C., by F. A. WALKER, Managing Editor.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912.

## THE "DUPLICATE KEY" THIEVES.

It is sincerely hoped that the police are on the right trail, and will soon have in custody the "duplicate key" thieves who have been engaged in nightly robberies.

It is doubtful if the previous history of the District can show a parallel for the daring and long-continued larcenies which have been committed during the past few weeks, and if the police have been making the diligent search which the gravity of the situation requires, it is evident that they have to deal with no ordinary offenders.

It is time to concentrate upon these nightly marauders and end their reign of crime.

## THAT SHINING PATE.

A thorough sterilization of combs and brushes would reduce the number of bald heads; but Dr. Charles J. White, the veteran dermatologist, questions whether such a sterilization is practicable more than once a week. So he advises the use of individual combs and brushes. Something surely will have to be done if this age of baldness is ever to come to an end. The pictures of our famous men, young and old, are startling testimony in support of the theory that the denuded pate is becoming altogether too common.

The hazards of the barber shop do not account for this completely. Kings are apt to be as bald-headed as commoners. There is something in the air, perhaps the night air more particularly, that makes a shining mark of men who may be described as being not by any means indifferent to their personal appearance. Men that are indifferent strangely escape this denudation as a rule.

Dr. White has started a train of thought. Let us hope it won't be derailed before it gets somewhere.

## THE COMING HORSE SHOW.

The list of prizes for the annual horse show to be held here during the first week in May has been made public. Aggregating \$6,000, these prizes promise to bring out a larger number of entries than Washington has ever seen before and everything indicates that the event will be the most successful ever held outside of New York.

There is no good reason why the Washington horse show should not be far and away the most celebrated in the entire country. We are surrounded by a people who traditionally take a pride in fine horses, and give a large part of their attention to the breeding of them. This is brought home to us in detail by the succession of races and horse shows on a minor scale which are incident to the various county fairs held in Maryland and Virginia during the fall months. The interest in them is always absorbing and the raising of fine horses is assiduously encouraged.

The social feature, which has come to be a characteristic of every great horse show, has an exceptional opportunity to express itself in the National Capital, and no one would have it otherwise.

Only forty days remain in which to make entries for the horse show, and now that the prizes have been published and matters have taken definite shape it is hoped that there will be no delay in the matter of making entries.

Let's all get together and make the horse show of 1912 a national event.

## THE ANNUAL FRUIT FAILURE.

Recent enumerations have overlooked one of the most certain and inevitable signs of spring. The average man would have a very uncomfortable sort of feeling if he were to find himself facing jocular April without the annual assurance that the peach crop is a failure.

There is a sort of rivalry between South Georgia on the one hand, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey on the other, as to which will reach the public first with the springtime lamentation. Of course, it would never be wise to put out the story while the snowdrifts were banked up against the garden fence and icicles hung from the dairy, for no one would believe that the fruit trees had yet begun to burgeon and burst into bloom. There would be nothing for the weather to kill. And yet the delay of a few days frequently loses the precedence to one section or the other. The effort to hit the exact moment has, therefore, become almost as much a serious study as the raising of peaches and things.

The prize this year goes to York, Pennsylvania. The melancholy announcement sent out from that center of the fruit belt this week began: "The crop will be nearly a complete failure." The details were nothing short of harrowing. We are led to infer that the crop this year will be harvested in a butterfly net, packed in satin-lined caskets and sold by weight.

Then, when everybody has begun to feel about as miserable as possible, the news begins to percolate into the outside world that there has been a

mistake, and that the indications are for a bumper crop.

There ought to be some way to put a stop to these false alarms. They shadow the joys of spring and thicken the general gloom without cause. They create a prejudice against the good faith of the grower, so that people are inclined to believe mischievous stories as to his placing the largest specimens on the top of the basket. The rich Elberta needs no specious aid to make us appreciate her coming and a hopeful public declines to be any longer deceived.

## ROOSEVELT'S CARNEGIE HALL SPEECH.

Theodore Roosevelt, in a remarkable speech at Carnegie Hall last night, set forth with rare force and clearness the issue that is now foremost before the American people. And because it is the great issue before the American people, it is the great issue before the Republican party if that party hopes to continue to exist and to dominate the Government.

As stated by Mr. Roosevelt the issue is this:

"Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves?"

Mr. Roosevelt says they are. Mr. Roosevelt's enemies, the men who are today fighting his nomination, say they are not.

Whether Theodore Roosevelt shall be the next President of the United States is a question of small import compared with the fact that he has had the courage to speak out, in assault upon all men who subscribe, as he says, to the old, old doctrine that the people are not fit to rule, a doctrine applauded by "every upholder and beneficiary of crooked privilege."

It is hard to conceive of anything that could more directly strike to the heart of the situation that is now burdening the American people than this.

I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority, I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers, and our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention. The only tyrannies from which men, women, and children are suffering in real life are the tyrannies of minorities.

Whatever whirlwind of bitterness Roosevelt may reap for the voicing of such doctrine so far as the present goes will be more than compensated in the great fact that the progress of American history, and probably its progress within the next several years, will justify the truth of his utterances.

## LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

In an address in Philadelphia a few days since the dean of the College of Agriculture of Cornell, discussing the high cost of living, laid stress upon a few of the little things which we are apt to consider not worth taking into account. Among them he mentioned the telephone and the habit so many householders have—who are not forced to do so—of living from hand to mouth in their purchase of supplies.

The telephone increases the cost of living by reason of the fact that it puts the merchant at everybody's beck and call, enormously increasing the expense of delivery. It means sending out a vast number of purchases which, in the old days, were carried home by the buyer. It also means extension of the credit system, which adds its serious share to the cost of doing business. The system of order by telephone leads, too, to extravagance in other directions.

Another point on which the lecturer laid stress was the custom of building flats and apartments, in which so many city dwellers now live, without storage room, as he says, other than "a shelf three feet long and three inches wide." The housewife, who must keep the family larder in such scant quarters, is thus badly handicapped if she wishes to buy in any but the smallest quantity, thus still further adding to the constantly increasing cost of handling, wrapping, and delivery of goods.

Very simple and homely truths. So simple, indeed, that nobody is willing to admit that they are responsible for our difficulties. And they are not the sole cause of the upward swing of the pendulum; but, taken together with other and just as easily remediable conditions of modern living, they undoubtedly account for a good deal for which we blame the middleman, the trusts, or the stores.

Listen to this note from Atlanta, where the Yankees are limbering up: "In all my experience," said Street today, "I have never seen such pitching as Caldwell has shown. Mark you, this is not spring hot-air talk. I've seen them all in the spring and fall and midsummer, but none better than Caldwell." Hope springs eternal in the human breast. In the baseball world it is only shattered when the "phenom" goes straight up in the air in a pinch. Nevertheless, the "fan" will read the dope.

According to European cables, all the chancelleries over there are greatly perturbed about something, nobody knows exactly what. As Europe is usually in a paroxysm of state of mind, it is somewhat reassuring to have it work off its surplus excitement trying to discover what there is to be excited about.

If Mr. Morgan really decides to buy that ancient Egyptian temple on the Island of Phylae, and bring it to America we will make a long advance toward the collection of those picturesque ruins which are about the only things on which we are shy.

It is now reported that the plot against the life of the King of Italy was hatched in Chicago. Pateron, N. J., points with pride to the fact that for once she escapes unscathed.

Perhaps it is only an accident, but coincident with the announcement that Chairman Ben Johnson is to resign, sooner or later, the skies are overcast and look as though they would weep.

## TIMEY LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 250 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

## NEGRO REALIZES THAT THE FITTEST SURVIVE

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Appropos of Mr. "Sojourner's" letter endorsing the letters of Mr. "B. G." of March 5, regarding separate cars for negroes in the District, I beg to call your attention to a little affair where his philosophy might be used to a better advantage.

The negro, like all races, have their good and bad, some very bad I'll admit. However, we have not reached the point of lawlessness wherein we feel justified in following up a few bridges with a factory full of workmen, assassinate a king, shoot up a court from judge on down, or create disturbance in a factory causing thousands to suffer from being forced to strike.

There is too much to be said to take part in such small affairs in order to gratify his impaired imagination of injustice. He has learned that this is an age of the survival of the fittest, and is too busy trying to fit himself for what might come his way. We envy no man's wealth or position.

We are not ashamed of our race. It is our ignorant we are ashamed of, and unlike the ignorant we are not ashamed of ourselves.

If Mr. "Sojourner" will read the paper he will find that the negro is not so much to be pitied as he is to be pitied. He is not a creature of the past, but a creature of the future. He is not a creature of the past, but a creature of the future. He is not a creature of the past, but a creature of the future.

## REDUCING THE SALOONS INCREASES CONSUMPTION

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I read with a great deal of interest the accounts of the work of the Vaughan class in one of our leading churches. That body is doing noble work, and I note that one of the speakers referred especially to the effect the proposed legislation by the Senate would have in the decrease in consumption of liquor by reducing the number of saloons from 25,000 to 10,000.

Now, let me tell you that part of the bill will have little or no effect whatever in that respect. I can remember when there were nearly 1,000 saloons here, and when the number was finally reduced to about 25,000, that part of the internal revenue bureau showed that the consumption of whiskey, especially, had increased. Now, let me tell you that part of the bill will have little or no effect whatever in that respect.

There is a demand for whiskey, and there is a demand for bread, and if four-fifths of the saloons or bakeries are closed, the remaining one-fifth will supply the demand.

In addition to this, any man who has 25 cents in some of our pockets can get a pocket flask of whiskey in any one of some 200 groceries, and the price is not as high as it was in the past. Some of the most respectable grocers have a large trade in liquor. They are not classed as rum-sellers, as they are not, but as merchants.

The prohibition of the Mann feature, importation, sale, or gift of the possession of liquor, with heavy penalties of both fine and imprisonment, appears to be the only logical remedy.

## RELIGIOUS INQUIRIES BOUND TO DO GOOD

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

About 200 years ago Dr. Walton, the editor of the famous London Polyglot Bible, and afterward Bishop of Chester, wrote:

"Aristarchus in his day could hardly read seven lines in Greek, but amongst us (English) are hardly to be found men who can read the Bible in their own language. Along with these ruins, however, exist the rudiments of barbaric thought, and it is toward these objects that the guiding hand of the church must be directed."

For which a text can be found. This is the guiding hand of the church, which is the guiding hand of the church, which is the guiding hand of the church.

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges: Naval, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Royal Arch, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Grand visitation; Lafayette, No. 19, 8 p. m.; social evening; Royal Arch Chapter; Capital, No. 11, 8 p. m.; Royal Arch Chapter; Capital, No. 11, 8 p. m.; Royal Arch Chapter; Capital, No. 11, 8 p. m.

The following I. O. O. F. lodges will meet tonight: Columbia, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Excelsior, No. 17, degree work; Salem, No. 2, grand visitation; Lexington, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Lexington, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Lexington, No. 1, 8 p. m.

The following Knights of Pythias organizations will meet tonight: Lodges: Harmony, No. 21, and Franklin, No. 2, 8 p. m.; Uniform rank—Coldwell "Company," No. 1, 8 p. m.

The following Knights of Macabees tents will meet tonight: Golden Rule, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Golden Rule, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Golden Rule, No. 1, 8 p. m.

The following regular meetings will be held: Metropolitan, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Metropolitan, No. 1, 8 p. m.; Metropolitan, No. 1, 8 p. m.

Meeting of National Circle, No. 62, P. H., Royal Arch, No. 1, 8 p. m.

Address on "Public Health" by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley before the Men's Club of the Church of the Epiphany, 12 street, between 13th and 14th sts., 8 p. m.

Lecture on "The Prevention of Tetanus" by Col. Louis A. LeGarde, before the Federation Class, the Public Library, 8 p. m.

Lecture on "The Trust Busters" by John W. Clayton, National Socialist, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, 8 p. m.

Exhibition of paintings by Gardner, 8 p. m.

Lecture by W. H. Smith, "The Building Dedication of Solomon's Temple," 8 p. m.

## WHERE ARE WE AT ON ECONOMICS OF DRESS?

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

While the inquiry is by no means original with me, I should be glad to have some one answer the question, "Where are we at?"

In her talk Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Florence Kelley, one of the closest students of labor conditions that this country now knows, scored the extravagance of American women who, through their extravagant tastes, have made it necessary for the women and girls of the world to work for their living.

On the other hand, we have the friends of labor complaining that those who would work have nothing to do, they do not care whether these workless persons find employment catering to the useless extravagance of women building skyscrapers. What they demand for their charges is work which will create revenue to meet living expenses.

At the same time a wealthy woman defended herself for her extravagance in dress, because she was giving employment and putting money into circulation when she humored herself in that manner. She made no mention of a public benefactor rather than a sinner.

Surely some must be right and some wrong. If remunerative work is a good thing it makes little difference to the worker whether he is creating a luxury or a necessity. If it is a good thing, then we are all cursed in Adam's fall and should get up a mob and hang him in effigy.

But if experts cannot agree on this important point, how are the great rank and file of us who know nothing about it to formulate opinion on the subject?

## MORALITY AND HAPPINESS TEST OF ALL CREEDS

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Whatever strengthens morals and permanently increases human happiness should be preserved. Whatever weakens these should be eliminated. To this test all creeds must come.

But if religion fails against modernism, as modernism fails against modernism, then the old is obstructing moral and intellectual development. Society was put in a position of revolt, the gods and corrupting the youth of Athens. He was the free thinker of that time. This is the case now as it was then, and with no more reason. "Poisoning" is alleged because doubt of assumed infallibility is propagated. An infallible guide is a contradiction in terms.

If we were thus infallible we would not need the guide, and if we are not infallible the guide becomes a fallible as the interpreter. This accounts for the multiplication of creeds, and the drawing of lines of authority, and the free-thinker from Paine to Huxley has admitted that the Bible contains many sublime truths and moral maxims. Along with these truths, however, exist the crudities of barbaric thought, and it is toward these objects that the guiding hand of the church must be directed.

The man who makes the book the guide is willing to go in any direction for which a text can be found. This is the guiding hand of the church, which is the guiding hand of the church, which is the guiding hand of the church.

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## FACTS CAN STAND ALONE ON SALOON QUESTION

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The fact is on record in the District of Columbia that 90 per cent of all prisoners committed to the District jail get there through drink.

This fact is not for one day, but for all days; this fact is evidence that drink incites to crime, and arouses evil passions.

This fact shows a continuous lesson of vital importance, through the daily effects of saloon traffic, wherever the saloon exists.

This paralyzing influence goes unchallenged by the District government, however much it may be opposed and is opposed by a city which will not redeem itself that knowingly allows bad conditions to continue.

The Capital City of the greatest nation on earth invites a destruction like that of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Any city which allows persons to sell themselves to 313 saloons, engaged in unnecessary, uncalculated, and ungodly business of greatest degradation for special persons, is inviting conditions which feed the delight and encourage the acts of many saloon-keepers in Washington, which room for improvement.

Those people need not please themselves with the thought that they can bring the level of the people of Washington to saloon estimates, and all living under the sound of the same town clock.

The only wise conception of prudence for the future is that the "saloon must go" and give place for better conditions which the people of Washington desire. "Isles of the sea," by removing the cause of the degradation.

## WANTS AN EXAMINATION OF CIVIL SERVICE FRAUDS

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

In its last annual report the United States Civil Service Commission states that the separations from its office during the year covered by the report amounted to 23 1/2 per cent of its entire force.

What are the conditions existing in the office of the Civil Service Commission that cause 23 1/2 per cent of its employees to leave the service?

Is this question to be answered to this question? Is it to be found in the fact that while one commissioner is bewailing the failure of the merit law, the other two are conspiring to defeat the just claims of the merit law?

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